

SONS OF PRESIDENTS

SOME WHO HAVE CHANCE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Thus Far Only One Man, John Quincy Adams, Has Succeeded in Following His Father Into Executive Chair.

Washington.—Sons of former presidents of the United States are not to be discounted as factors in public affairs.

The boys of President Roosevelt and President Cleveland are still too young to be reckoned with, and McKinley had none, but those wearing the name of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield are holding prominent places in public life, and it is by no means an impossibility that one of them may yet go to the White House.

There is a precedent. John Quincy Adams made a greater president than his distinguished father, John Adams. Harrison, father and son, did not succeed each other, but Benjamin Harrison was grandson of William Henry Harrison, so that it will be seen that relationship is by no means a bar to a man's ambitions.

The case of the Grants at once suggests itself. There are two of them now holding high places in public esteem, and one of them, Frederick Dent Grant, has followed the calling of his father, and is a soldier. The other, Jesse Grant, who has spent most of his years in California, was not quite so well known until recently a number of boomers suggested him as available material for the Democratic nomination to the presidency.

Then folks began to sit up and take notice and ask questions about Jesse Grant.

They found out that Jesse was the third son of Lee's conqueror, that, having retired from business, in which he acquired liberally of wealth, he is now settled down in New York.

Perhaps the strongest plank in Mr. Grant's platform is opposition to Mr.



Jesse Grant.

Roosevelt. He does not believe in the policies inaugurated by the strenuous man from Sagamore Hill. He does not think that a trust is necessarily pernicious, he favors a restriction of immigration, and he deprecates the elaborate ceremonials that are now deemed essential to White House hospitality.

Though he is much younger, Secretary of the Interior James Rudolph Garfield, youngest son of the martyred president, perhaps stands a better chance of some day going to the White House than any other president's son.

His career has been of the kind that invites expectation. He was a boy around the White House, he went to school at Haver, studied law graduated, made himself an honorable record in the Ohio senate, and then came to Washington.

It is a fact not generally remembered that James Rudolph Garfield was not Mr. Roosevelt's first choice for civil service commissioner. The place was originally offered to his brother Harry A. Garfield, leading Ohio attorney and man who gained fame because of the persistency with which he has opposed political corruption in the state. Harry declined the place, and it then went to James R.

As soon as the latter got a foothold at the capitol, he made a quick impression and proved to President Roosevelt that he is the kind of man needed to aid in the administration of the war on corporations. In a short time he had been advanced from the civil service department and made commissioner of corporations. It was in this post that he did his most notable work, and as a reward he was finally taken to the official family of the president as secretary of the interior.

Here Mr. Garfield gained his spurs by addressing himself to the task of dealing with the land thieves.

President Roosevelt was much delighted with the vigor the son of Ohio's first martyred president put in his work, and Mr. Garfield is now one of the president's closest advisers.

In his intimacy with Mr. Roosevelt he enjoys one great advantage that Senator Lodge is perhaps the only man who shares. He is a great reader and his tastes for books is the admiration of the president, also a man of letters. No matter how great the stress of official business, the young secretary can always find time to read, and his knowledge of a wide range of topics makes him especially valuable at the cabinet conferences.

Though his face is bright, smiling and full of life, Mr. Garfield is really a serious man. He works hard and incessantly, and he compels employees in the department to follow his example.

WOMAN DISCOVERS "SOUL KISS."

Vesta La Viesta Declares It a "Delirium of Ecstasy."

New York.—Vesta La Viesta, mystic and cosmologist, after two years of silence, has emerged to unfold to us the wonders of the soul kiss. No such rapture is known to humans in the present state of knowledge, she says. Asked what it was like, she answered that when you have been properly developed and try on the soul kiss, your whole being responds to a perfect delirium of ecstasy. It is like the fusing of two great forces when



VESTA LA VIESTA.
(Mystic and Cosmologist Who Has Discovered the Soul Kiss.)

responsive souls meet in this exercise.

It may last for hours, but whatever the length of it you do not breathe except ecstasically.

Why, breathing through the pores of the skin, of course. Education makes it possible. Indian mystics speak of various ways of breathing, but they do not know of the cellular.

Another strange feature of the soul kiss is that it is wireless. When you have learned it you can send one to your affinity through mountains and over seas.

The trouble with most people is that the solar plexus is not aroused, and for that reason they are unable to enter the higher spheres. La Viesta's mission, in addition to teaching the occult, is to develop the solar plexus much as the mind is improved.

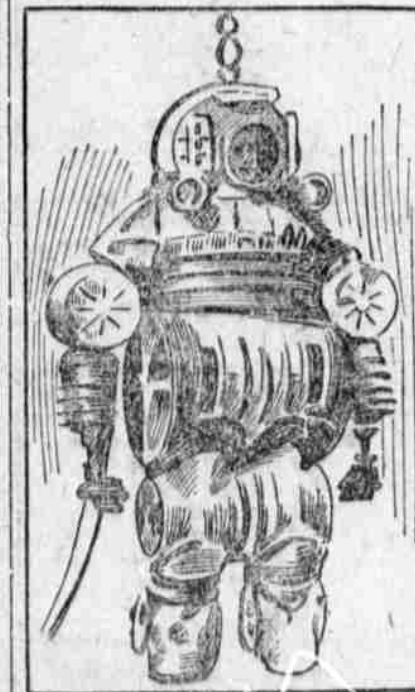
La Viesta has made a tour of the planets and in mingling with the inhabitants made many interesting discoveries. Nothing beats the soul kiss, which she was taught by her affinity on the planet Neptune.

DIVING SUIT OF THICK IRON.

Though It Weighs 540 Pounds, the Diver Feels Light and Airy in It.

Brooklyn.—At Eaton's Point, L. I., the other day, O. E. Gandy made a plunge into the sound in a diving suit of a new pattern, reaching a depth of 250 feet. As a result of the experiment an expedition is to be sent within a few weeks to Venezuela to get the \$2,000,000 in gold and jewels aboard the ill-starred San Pedro de Alcantara. This ship, which sank in 1815, still lies in the harbor of Cumana.

The plunge was made from a scow about six miles off Eaton Point. At the greatest depth the diver converged with persons above by means of a



Diver Gandy in his Suit.

telephone, told how light and airy he felt in his 540-pound suit, and jokingly added that he was so comfortably cool that he would like to remain down the rest of the summer.

At the top is shown a section of the chain by which the daring diver is lowered to the floor of the ocean.

The costume in which the diver performed this astounding feat consisted of thick iron, of the strength of a locomotive boiler. Unlike the ordinary diving costume, however, it was built to withstand the tremendous pressure of the water of its own strength, instead of relying upon air pressure from pumps. Euse B. Petrie is the inventor of the diving suit.

Character throws out its threads of usefulness everywhere, in standing for sentiment, in defending principle and in working for the good of the whole as well as for the individual's aspirations.

Work while others rest.
Win through sheer energy.
The greatest energy-producing food made from wheat is

Uneeda Biscuit

the perfect soda cracker.

5¢
In moisture and
dust proof packages.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PLATT PRAISES HUGHES.

New York Senator Says the Governor Could Not Be Persuaded to Run for Vice President.

New York, Sept. 30.—Senator Thomas C. Platt, rejuvenated, he says, and better fitted for hard work at Washington than for some time, talked politics Sunday with something of his old time enthusiasm.

"If my legs were as strong as my mind," he said, "I would get back into the political harness without delay. As it is I shall stay here until December and then go to Washington to resume my duties in the senate."

"Who will get the New York delegation in the next Republican national convention?" Senator Platt was asked.

"It won't be Roosevelt and it may not be Hughes," he replied. "The president doesn't want it. The governor is shrewd enough to know that the slightest move on his part to take the delegation would be fatal to his aspirations. He may convince the republican voters that they cannot do without him."

"The republican party of New York has other material besides Hughes and Roosevelt. There's Elihu Root, for instance. Before an Ohioan or any other outsider shall have our delegation, Root must be considered. New York cannot be delivered to an outsider as easily as some folks seem to think it can be."

Senator Platt does not believe that Gov. Hughes could be persuaded to take second place on the ticket.

"I don't know Hughes very well," he said, "but my judgment is that he could not be forced as Roosevelt was. He is one of the top-notchers among the politicians of the day. He is building up a machine along new lines that will be powerful and effective."

KILLED A MONSTER LYNX.

Boy Hunters of Washington Cover Themselves with Glory.

Spokane, Wash.—John James and John Zimmerman, each 12 years of age, had an exciting time with a monster lynx at Garden Springs, but came off victorious, after enlisting the services of a dog, a revolver, two rifles and 15 bullets.

They were hunting rabbits and had but one cartridge left in their rifle when their dog scented the lynx. It was found crouching on the limb of a tree, and nothing daunted the boys fired their one cartridge, but without effect. They went home and got a revolver belonging to one of the boys, with which they returned to the scene and fired 12 shots, one taking effect in the cat's paw. Again they found themselves out of ammunition, and again they returned home, this time bringing with them a rifle.

The animal, however, had left his limb, but was tracked through the brush to where he was again treed, and after three more shots, he tumbled to the ground with a bullet through his heart.

When measured he was found to be three feet long, without the tail, one of the largest of its species ever found in this part of the country.

THREE NATIONS IN A BALLOON RACE.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A long distance balloon race for the grand prize of the Aéro club of France was started from the Tuilleries gardens Sunday under unfavorable weather conditions. A drizzling rain was falling and the wind came out of the southeast, which will take the balloons toward the English coast and destroy the chances of a record unless it shifts.

The race lacks the international character of that of last year for the James Gordon Bennett cup, only

France, Germany, and Belgium being represented, the Italian entrant withdrawing at the last minute.

Only veteran aeronauts are participating in the race among them being Count Saint Victor, Count Doudremont who was a companion of Count De La Vaux in his long distance voyages and Leon Barthou head of a department of the ministry of public works.

M'KINLEY MAUSOLEUM

Continued from Page One.

He had to meet as leader of the nation, and like all men with the root of true greatness in them he grew to steadily larger stature under the stress of heavy responsibilities. He was a good citizen and a brave soldier, a Chief Executive whose wisdom entitled him to the trust which he received throughout the nation. He was not only a leader of men; but preeminently a helper of men; for one of his most marked traits was the intensely human quality of his wide and deep sympathy. Finally, he not merely preached, he was, that most valuable of all citizens in a democracy like ours, a man who in the highest place served as an unconscious example to his people of the virtues that build and conserve alike our public life, and the foundation of all public life, the intimate life of the home.

"Many lessons are taught, as by his career, but none more valuable than the lesson of broad human sympathy for and among all of our citizens of all classes and creeds. No other President has ever more deserved to have his life work characterized in Lincoln's words as being carried on 'with malice toward none, with charity toward all.'" As a boy he worked hard with his hands; he entered the Army as a private soldier; he knew poverty; he earned his own livelihood; and by his own exertions he finally rose to the position of a man of moderate means. Not merely was he in personal touch with farmer and town dweller, with capitalist and wage-worker, but he felt an intimate understanding of each, and therefore an intimate sympathy with each; and his consistent effort was to try to judge all by the same standard and to treat all with the same justice. Arrogance toward the weak, and envious hatred of those well off, were equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul.

"Surely this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people to-day. It would be a cruel disaster to this country to permit ourselves to adopt an attitude of hatred and envy toward success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired. Let us in this respect profit by the example of the republics of this Western Hemisphere to the south of us. Some of these republics have prospered greatly but there are certain ones that have lagged far behind, that still continue in a condition of material poverty, of social and political unrest and confusion. Without exception the republics of the former class are those in which honest industry has been assured of reward and protection; those where a cordial welcome has been extended to the kind of enterprise which benefits the whole country, while incidentally, as is right and proper, giving substantial rewards to those who manifest it. On the other hand, the poor and backward republics, the republics in which the lot of the average citizen is least desirable, and the lot of the laboring man worst

of all, are precisely those republics in which industry has been killed because wealth exposed its owner to spoliation. To these communities foreign capital now rarely comes, because it has been found that as soon as capital is employed so as to give substantial remuneration to those supplying it, it excites ignorant envy and hostility, which result in such oppressive action, within or without the law, as sooner or later to work a virtual confiscation. Every manifestation of feeling of this kind in our civilization should be crushed at the outset by the weight of a sensible public opinion.

"From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest business men, toward honest men of means; this is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon the chicanery and wrongdoing which are peculiarly repulsive, peculiarly noxious, when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance, for their crimes. Men of means, and above all men of great wealth, can exist in safety under the peaceful protection of the state, only in orderly societies, where liberty manifests itself through and under the law. It is these men who, more than any others, should, in the interests of the class to which they belong, and in the interests of their children, and in the interests of the children of their children, seek in every way, but especially in the conduct of their lives, to insist upon and to build up respect for the law.

It may not be true from the standpoint of some particular individual of this class, but in the long run it is preeminently true from the standpoint of the class as a whole, no less than of the country as a whole, that it is a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; and we are the best friends of the man of property, we show ourselves the staunchest upholders of the rights of property, when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth as a help to wrongdoing.

"Wrongdoing is confined to no class. Good and evil are to be found among both rich and poor, and in drawing the line among our fellows we must draw it on conduct and not on worldly possessions. In the abstract doctrine only if we really have knowledge of and sympathy with one another. If both the wage-worker and the capitalist are able to enter each into the other's life, to meet him so as to get into genuine sympathy with him, most of the misunderstanding between them will disappear and its place will be taken by a judgment broader, juster, more kindly, and more generous; for each will find in the other the same essential human attributes that exist in himself. It was President McKinley's peculiar glory that in actual practice he realized this as it is given to but few men to realize it; that his broad and deep sympathies made him feel a genuine sense of oneness with all his fellow-Americans, whatever their station or work in life, so that to his soul they were all joined with him in a great brotherly democracy of the spirit. It is not given to many of us in our lives actually to realize this attitude to the extent that he did; but we can at least have it before us as the goal of our endeavor, and by so doing we shall pay honor better than in any other way to the memory of the dead President whose services in life we this day commemorate."

TOM PLATT WAKES UP

He Talks Politics and Says Hughes Has no Cinch on New York.

New York, Sept. 30.—Senator Thomas C. Platt, rejuvenated, he says, and better fitted for hard work at Washington than for some time before, talked politics with something of his old time enthusiasm.

"If my legs were as strong as my mind," he said, "I would get back into the political harness without delay. As it is I shall stay here until December and then go to Washington to resume my duties in the senate. I like the senate and I am looking forward to a pleasant service during the rest of my term in that great body."

"Who will get the New York delegation in the next Republican national convention?" Senator Platt was asked.

"It won't be Roosevelt and it may not be Hughes," he replied. "The president doesn't want it. The governor is shrewd enough to know that the slightest move on his part to take the delegation would be fatal to his aspirations. He may convince the Republican voters that they cannot do without him."

"President Roosevelt cannot go back on his word. He could not do so even if he were so inclined and I believe him to be fully in earnest in his determination to retire. The Republican party of New York has other material besides Hughes and Roosevelt. There's Elihu Root for instance. Before an Ohioan or any other outsider shall have our delegation, Root must be considered. New York can not be delivered to an outsider as easily as some folks seem to think it can be."

Senator Platt does not believe that Gov. Hughes could be persuaded to take second place on the ticket.

PLANNED TO SET UP PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Havana, Sept. 30.—The fact that the conspirators in the recently planned revolution intended holding an election for president out in the woods and establishing another provisional republic was developed last evening in the taking of evidence before a special judge.

The witness, Noriega, who made this declaration was the provisional government's spy in the camp of the conspirators. Many witnesses were examined, but little damaging evidence was obtained.

Capt. Dougherty telegraphed Gov. Mazon today that he has information of the existence of another party of twenty men near Tacajá. Rural guards are pursuing the band.

IOWA MAY SELECT A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 30.—Gov. Cummins startled Iowa politicians by the statement that he expects the primary election next June will decide whether William B. Allison or himself shall be elected to the United States senate. He declared that if Allison won at the primaries he would be among his foremost supporters and that in case he won he should expect Allison to assume a similar attitude. The standpatters are arguing that the primary will not bind the legislators.

Shrewd political observers say there is a possibility that neither Allison nor Cummins will go to the senate but that a Democrat will go instead.

Notice to Electors.

The electors of the precinct of C of the First Ward of the city of Marion, Ohio, will take notice that the Board of Deputy State Supervisors of elections of Marion county, Ohio, will meet at the office of the county commissioners on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1907, at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of considering whether the election precinct of said ward above mentioned shall be divided, changed or combined, or any re-arrangement, subdivision or combination of such precinct, made as provided in section 2316-15, Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended April 23rd, 1904, and for the purpose of dividing said ward into election precincts as provided by section 2223, Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended April 23, 1904.

The Board of Deputy State Supervisors of Elections of Marion County, Ohio.

W. G. LUCAS, Chief Deputy.
S. H. DeLong, Clerk.
9-24-dly10t-wklyt

Bids for Improving Pikes.

The pike commissioners of the White Oak turnpike road will receive sealed bids at the County Surveyor's office, Marion, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday the 28th day of September, 1907, for the grading and macadamizing of said free turnpike road located in Marion township, Marion county, Ohio, according to specifications, plan, profile and cross sections which are on file and may be seen in the office of the County Surveyor.

Bids will be received for the grading and macadamizing separately, and must be submitted separately. The successful bidder or bidders will be required to execute a contract and give a good bond to the satisfaction of the commissioners for 50 per cent of the amount of the estimate; conditioned for the faithful performance of the bid and contract and said bond must not have less than two sureties, one of whom must be a resident of said Marion county.

Bidders must accompany their bids with one hundred dollars in cash or certified check for that amount on some bank in said Marion county, which will be forfeited by the successful bidder or bidders in case he or they fails to enter into bond and contract within five days from date of sale.

The commissioners reserve the right to award the contract for grading and macadamizing separately or as an entirety and also reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

CARL W. SAWYER, Pres.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Sec.
9-20-dly10t-wklyt

Proposals for Printing.

Sealed proposals for printing and furnishing the following:
16,000 Official Ballots
16,000 Board of Education Ballots
500 Cards of Instruction to Voters
500 Certificates of Appointment of Judges and Clerks
500 Oaths of Office of Judges and Clerks

Will be received by the Board of Deputy State Supervisors of elections, for Marion county, Ohio, at their office in the Court house, Marion, Ohio, until 7 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, October 9th, 1907. Said Ballots to be printed in accordance with samples now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board and the Board of Education ballots to be printed according to section 3970-10, Section 2 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Each bid must be accompanied with a bond in double the amount of the sum bid, with sufficient surety for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. G. LUCAS, Chief Deputy.
S. H. DeLong, Clerk.
9-24-dly10t-wklyt

For Fishes' Ablutions.

Little Johnnie, on his first trip to the seashore, watched the foam of the waves, and asked his mother, "Is that the soapuds the little fishes wash with?"

The rink opens Tuesday night.

We Just Received

a new and large assortment of the famous JOHN HOLLAND FOUNTAIN PENS, both regular and Self-Filling.

The John Holland Pen may always be depended upon to give absolute satisfaction if properly cared for, and this is easy to do.

The Self-Filling Pen is simple in construction and operation—no complicated parts—full ink capacity—filled in an instant—durable and popular in price. For sale only by

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Sunday Hours

8:30 a. m. to 12:30 a. m.

4:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.

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